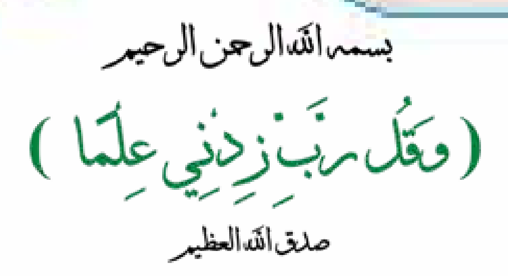




تحية أمل للذين يبذلون كل الجهد للنجاح والتفوق .

أعزائي طلبة الصف الثالث المتوسط ، ملزمة المميز في مراجعة المركز لمنهج اللغة الانكليزية تم ترتيبها وفق الاسئلة الوزارية (القطعة الخارجية / قطع الكتاب / القواعد / المفردات / Story Time / الإنشاءات) كل عنوان يقرأ هو ضمان لفرع أو سؤال في الامتحان الوزاري .

بالإضافة الى هذا سيتم شرح مفردات هذه المراجعة في مقاطع فيديو على اليوتيوب وكذلك طرق حفظ الملزمة .

وكذلك مرشحات ليلة الامتحان الوزاري حصراً في قناة أبن الدورة على التليجرام ...

(دخول القناة من خلال المعرف @Iraq_e_2015)

ملزمة المميز منهج مختصر وطريقك نحو النجاح والتفوق.

اسم قناتنا على اليوتيوب

مجموعة نجاح الصفوة ASA

شرح سلسلة الملخصات من خلال اليوتيوب



الاستاذ سجاد اركان





07721736567

قناة التليجرام



@Sajad_arkan100



ملاحظات عامة حول كيفية الاجابة على القطعة الخارجية :

1. اقرا القطعة مرتين او اكثر ، حاول ان تعرف الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة.
2. حاول ان تعرف معاني الكلمات الجديدة من خلال السياق او ترجمة ما قبل و بعد الكلمة.
3. عند الاجابة نحذف ادوات السؤال ونقدم الفاعل على الفعل كالاتي :

   (فاعل + فعل رئيسي + تكملة) او (فاعل + فعل كينونة + فعل رئيسي + تكملة)
4. اذا بدأ السؤال بـ (who) وتعني (من) للسؤال عن الشخص العاقل ، عند الاجابة نحذف اداة السؤال ونرتب الجملة حسب الملاحظة (3) ونبحث عن اسم الشخص في القطعة.
5. اذا بدأ السؤال بـ (where) وتعني (اين) للسؤال عن المكان عند الإجابة نبحث عن اسم مكان في القطعة.
6. اذا بدأ السؤال بـ (when) وتعني (متى) للسؤال عن الزمان عند الإجابة نبحث عن زمان في القطعة.
7. اذا بدأ السؤال بـ (what) وتعني ماذا او (الشيء الذي قام به الفاعل ، عند الاجابة نبحث عن شيء قبلها الفاعل)
8. اذا بدأ السؤال بـ (how many) للسؤال عن العدد نحذف الاداة ونبحث عن عدد في القطعة.
9. أذا بدأ السؤال بـ(why) بمعنى (لماذا) نبحث عن سبب او تبرير من القطعة. وكذألك ادوات السؤال البقية.
10. اذا كان السؤال (yes, no questions) اي ان الجملة تبدأ بالفعل المساعد فالإجابة تكون :

    اما : الفعل المساعد + الفاعل Yes,

    أو : not + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل No,
11. يمكن ان تكون الاسئلة على شكل فراغات – مطابقة – تكملة – او صح وخطأ – او غير ذلك من انواع الاسئلة – يجب قراءة القطعة مرتين او اكثر ثم التركيز في الاجابة.
12. اذا طلب اعطاء القطعة عنوان فأننا نختار عنوان يطابق محور الموضوع الذي تدور حوله القطعة – او كلمة تكررت بالقطعة ولها علاقة بالفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة.

نموذج قطعة خارجية

A) Read the following passage carefully : (10 M)

Basil sat in his comfortable corner , quickly reading his newspaper . He had caught this 5:15 AM train and was on his way to meet his brother Fahmi in Basrah. Beside him ,a young man was sitting .Suddenly , the young man started talking to Basil in French .Basil smiled and tried to tell the young man that he didn't understand that language and he couldn't answer him. However, the young man became angry " something is wrong" Basil thought . " The fellow behaves strangely ", Basil added to himself . It became hot and the journey was long . Basil took off his coat and hung it by the window. At a quarter past nine PM , the train stopped and Basil saw his brother Fahmi at the station. Fahmi was shocked to see the young man helping Basil with his coat . " Did the young man tell you that he is French?" Fahmi asked his brother later ." He is a thief ", he added. Basil began to search his pockets." My money !" he cried . " It's gone"

Now answer only FIVE of the following questions:

1. **Give a title to a passage .**
2. **Why was Fahmi shocked when he saw the young man ?**
3. **How long did the journey last ?**
4. **Why did Basil take off his coat ?**
5. **Who stole the money ?**
6. **Why did Basil go to Basrah ?**

الأجوبة

1) Basil and the thief.
2) Fahmi was shocked when he saw the man because that young man was a thief .
3) The journey lasted 16 hours .
4) Basil took off his coat because it became hot and the journey was long .
5) The young man who was sitting beside Basil stole the money.

B) Read the following passage carefully : (10 M)

A woman in blue jeans stood at the window of an expensive shop. Then she went in and asked to see a dress that was in the window. The assistant who served her did not like the way she was dressed .He told her that the dress was sold. The woman walked out of the shop angrily and decide to punish the assistant next day. She returned to the shop the following morning dressed in a fur coat , with a hand bag in one hand and along umbrella in the other .

After looking for the rude assistant she asked for the same dress. Not realizing who she was the assistant was happy to serve her this time . He climbed into the shop window to get the dress . As soon as she saw it , the woman said she did not like it . She enjoyed herself making the assistant bring almost everything in the window before buying the dress she had first asked for.

Now answer FIVE of the following questions :

1. **Where did a woman stood?**
2. **What did she want?**
3. **Why didn't the assistant like to serve the woman for the first time?**
4. **How did the woman punish the assistant?**
5. **What did the woman finally buy?**
6. **Give the passage a suitable title.**

الأجوبة

1) A woman stood at the window of an expensive shop.
2) She wanted to see a dress that was in the window.
3) The assistant did not like to serve the woman for the first time because he did not like the way she was dressed.
4) The woman punished the assistant by making him bring everything in the window before buying the dress she had first asked for.
5) The woman finally bought the dress that she had asked for.
6) The suitable title might be " The woman and The assistant" or " The Rude Assistant".



Car of the year سيارة العام

Mark the sentence true (T) or false (F).

1- The car everyone is talking about and the car of year is called
2- Some young men are not very interested in engine. (T)
3- "Panther 3.0D" has no standard feature. (F)
4- There's loads of space inside "Panther 3.0D". (T)
5- The "Panther 3.0D" has seats for six people.(F)
6- The "Panther 3.0D" is actually very expensive. (F)
7- The "Panther 3.0D" is a really safe car, There are airbags for the driver and passengers other safety features. (T)

A TV Comedy كوميديا تلفزيونية

A) Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1-Lucy's brother is clumsy.(F)
2-Samara is the name of the girl Lucy plays.(T)
3-Samara's brother is older than her.(F)
4-Samara's mother liked her tea. (F)
5-Lucy's character fell in the pool. (F)
6-Lucy's brother got very wet. (T)

B) Match the beginning and the ending of the sentences.

1- Lucy's brother is clumsy.	d- And is always having silly accidents.
2- In the first episode, Lucy's brother accidently put salt instead of sugar in his mother's tea.	e- And it tasted awful.
3- Lucy really enjoyed filming latest episode.	a- because they go away as a family on a holiday.
4- Our family stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool.	b- and my bother falls in the pool with all his clothes on.
5- Later that day. Lucy's brother spills his drink at lunch.	c- And then slips in the puddle.

The fastest living thing أسرع الكائنات الحية

A) Answer the sentences True (T) or (F):

1- Falcons can move faster than any other living things.(T)
2-Before falconry, the Bedouin used to eat a lot of meat.(F)
3-The Bedouin enjoyed the food that falcons caught for them.(T)
4-Falconry used to be just a sport. (F)
5-There would soon be no rare birds because of falconry.(F)

B) Write answers to these questions:

1- What are the fastest things in the natural world ?
- Falcons.

2- How fast can dive ?
- Falcons can dive at 240 Kph.

3- Who are the Bedouins ?
- The Bedouins are the people of desert.

4-Why are the Bedouins live mostly on dates, milk, and bread ?
- Because it was difficult to catch animals and birds to get meat.

5-What was the favorite bird for Bedouins to catch ?
- Houbara.

6- How did the Bedouin use to hunt ?
- On camels.

7- Where are many falcons hunting nowadays ?
- In the desert and valleys of Muthanna, Samarra and Thi Qar Iraq.

8- What is the disadvantage of falconry sport ?
- Many birds might be killed.

9-What did the government do to protect birds ?
- The government has set up many protected areas for birds

10-What is the result of government measures to protect birds ?
- Wildlife numbers have gone up and the environment is richer.

Ibrahim's life story قصة حياة ابراهيم

A) Mark the sentence True (T) or False (F):

1-Ibrahim wasn't interested in animals until he went to school.(F)
2-Ibrahim found out about animals from television.(F)
3-Ibrahim moved to Baghdad when he was 17.(F)
4-pierre helped Ibrahim learn French.(T)
5-Ibrahim wrote a book at university.(F)





B) Answer the following questions:

1-Where was Ibrahim's village ?
- In the south of Iraq.

2-What did Ibrahim look after for his father ?
- Goats and chickens.

3-Why did Ibrahim ask lots of questions ?
- Because he was interested in animals.

4-Why did Ibrahim ask his father for books ?
- Because he liked reading.

5- Why did Ibrahim move to Baghdad ?
- Because his father got a new job in Baghdad.

6-What did Ibrahim learn from Pierre ?
- He learnt to speak some French with him.

7- Why did Ibrahim want to be zoologist ?
- To study animals in different countries.

8- Where is Ibrahim writing his book ?
- In France.

Iraqi morning news أخبار الصباح العراقية

Write answers to these questions:

1-Where did the Iraqi minister of education arrive? And when?
- In London yesterday.

2-What did the meeting focus on?
- Discussion of educational development programs between countries.

3-What was the minister's suggestion? • Opening English schools in Iraq.

4-Who welcomed the Iraqi minister at the airport?
- The British minister of Education.

5- What did the sport's minister open in Basra?
- A new sport city in Basra.

6-How much did the sport city cost? How long it takes ?
- 1 billion IQD and took 3 years to build.

7-When did the sport minister arrive ? • At 10 .a.m.

8-Why was the boy from the UK called "a Hero" ?
- Because he saved a child from a dangerous animal.

9-What was Salma doing at the start of the story ?
- Salma was playing with the ball.

10- What did the dog do first ?
- First, the dog run up to Salma and her mother.

11-What was john doing at the start of the story ?
- John was playing with a ball.

12-What did john do ? • John kicked the ball at the dog hard.

The school of the future مدرسة المستقبل

A) Answer the following :

1- How will the teaching and learning take place in the future?
- They will take place over computes connected to the internet in students own room .

2- How will the students communicate and discuss work with other students?
- By using the internet.

3- Where will young people who are interested in science or music be able to study?
- At special buildings designed for those subjescts.

4- What is the important of Global Education?
- Global Education will make it possible for students to connect with other students and teachers all over the world.

5- How will students be able to find a teacher for their special interest?
- They can search a global database.

6- What will replace fewer small schools in the future?
- Leaning at home in the internet.

B) complete the following :

1- Schools in the future will be very different to schools now because ***there will be more technology and the student will not have to come to school everyday.***

2- In the super school, there will be ***sport facilities, science park and a museum and a mosque.***

A) Two Africa countries دولتان افريقيتان

A) Mark the sentence True (T) or False (F) :

1- Libya is mostly desert. (T)
2- It is always very hot there in Libya. (T)
3- There is no agriculture in Libya. (F)
4- Libya produces oil. (T)
5- Leptis Manga is a modern city. (F)
6- sudan has a coatline on the Mediterranean Sea. (F)
7- The capital of Sudan is Khartoum. (T)
8- Sudan gets most of its water from Blue Nile. (F)
9- Sudan produces cotton, sugar and gum Arabic. (T)
10-Animal farming is not important in Sudan. (F)

B) Write answers to these questions :

1- Which continent are Libya and Sudan in?
- In Africa.

2- What is the capital of Libya?
- Tripoli.

3- Which to rivers join in Khartoum?
- The blue and White Nile.

4-Which is bigger- Libya or Sudan?
- Libya.

5-Which one has fewest people Libya or Sudan?
- Libya.

B) The Asian Games الألعاب الآسيوية

Write answers these questions :

1- What was the idea behind the Asian Games?
- The idea was to build international friendship through sport.

2- How often do the games take place?
- They take place every 4 years.

3- When did they begin?
- They began in 1951.

4- Whose idea was it to hold the games?
- It was the idea of India.

5- Whose were the first games held?
- In Delhi (India).

6- Where were the last game held?
- In Incheon (South Korea) in 2014.

7- Has Iraq won any medals in the games?
- Yes, it has.

A voyage of survival رحلة البقاء

Write answers to these question:

1- Where is Professor Heyerdahl from?
- From Norway.

2- What does Professor Heyerdahl think about the ancient civilization?
- He thinks that they were able to trade, travel and migrate in simple reed ships.

3- What did Professor Heyerdahl decide to do? Why?
- He decided to build a ship from just reeds and sail it through the Arab Gulf to the Indian Ocean.

4- Which flag did the boat carry?
- The flag of the United Nations.

5-How long it take to build the boat "the Tigris'?
- Two months.

6- Who helped Professor Heyerdahl build "the Tigris"?
- Iraqi and foreign workers.

7-Was Professor Heyerdahl allowed to check in Yemen? Why? Why not?
- No, he wasn't, Because of the war.

8-How many explorers travelled with Professor Heyerdahl?
- Eleven explorers.

9- Do you think the voyage was successful?
- Yes, I do.





Subject pronouns	Object pronoun	Possessive adjectives
I	Me	My
He	Him	His
She	Her	Her
You	You	Your
We	Us	Our
They	Them	Their
It	It	Its

1- .... saw an action film last night. (Me, I, my)
2- (Them/They) visited the museum last week.
3- Where did (he/him/his) spend the weekend ?

Describing Places وصف الأماكن



1- There (is/are) plants and trees everywhere.
2- .... a school in our village. (There is / there are)

Present continuous المضارع المستمر



1- I'm .... (read, reading, reads) a book at the moment.
2- At the moment, we (learn) English. (Correct the verb)
- What is she cooking now?

3- Ali (eat) his sandwich right now. (Put the verb in the correct form).
- Ali is eating his sandwich right now.

Telling the time الأخبار عن الوقت



1- 3:20 (Tell the time). ⟹ It's three twenty.
2- 11:00 (Tell the time). ⟹ its eleven o'clock.

Really - Quite استخدام

- نستخدم (really) لتقوية الصفة .
- نستخدم (quite) لجعل الصفة اقل قوة .

1- This machine is (quite / really) dangerous. You have to be careful.
2- The exam was (quite / really) difficult, but not like the one last year
3- It has a .... beautiful shape, you will like it. (Really , Quite)



Order of adjective ترتيب الصفات

1- She has .... hair. (Rearrange the adjective: black, beautiful, curly).
   - She has beautiful, curly black hair.
2- It is a (little, French, black, beautiful).
   - It is a beautiful, little, black, French table.
3- I have a Italian old wonderful watch.(Order)
   - I have a beautiful, little, black, French table.



Giving Reasons اعطاء الأسباب

1- You have to study hard. Pass the exam. (Give reason. Use: so)
   - You have to study had so you can pass the exam.
2- You have to put on heavy clothes, Catch cold. (Use "so" to give reason).
   - You have to put on heavy clothes so you can't catch cold.
3- Schools have their own libraries. (Get the information you need) (Use "help you" to give reason).
   - Schools have their own libraries to help you get information you need.



Polite description for people الوصف المؤدب للأشخاص

1) اذا وجدنا في الجملة الاولى (صفة +is) وكانت الجملة الثانية (مثبتة) نستخدم كلمة (a bit) قبل الصفة :

1- She is fat. She is .... fat (Make this sentence more polite).
   - She is fat. She is a bit fat.
2- He's lazy. He's .... lazy. (Use polite description)
   - He's lazy. He's a bit lazy.

2) اذا وجدنا (صفة +Is) وكانت الجملة الثانية منفية بوجود (isn't) نستخدم (صفة معاكسة +very) :

◗ جدول يبين الصفات السلبية التي قد تأتي في السؤال والصفات المعاكسة التي تستخدمها عند الاجابة :

الصفة السلبية في السؤال	الصفة المعاكسة التي تستخدمها عند الاجابة
Lazy	Active
Noisy	Quiet
Stupid	Clever
Short	Tall
Fat	Thin , Slim
Ugly	Beautiful
Bad	Good
Baring	Interesting
Unfriendly	Friendly

1- He is stupid. He isn't .... (Make this more polite)
- He is stupid. He isn't very clever .
2- She's noisy .she isn't .... (Use polite description)
- She's noisy. She isn't very quiet .

3) اذا كانت الجملة (الاولى) تحتوي على (can't) فان الجواب يعتمد على مكونات الجملة (الثانية) وكالاتي :

أ- اذا كانت الجملة (الثانية) ايضا تحتوي على كلمة (can't) نستخدم نفس (الفعل) الموجود في الجملة الاولى ثم نضع بعده (very well) كما في هذه الامثلة :

1. She can't sing, she can't .... (Make it more polite)
   - She can't sing. She can't sing very well.
2. He can't paint. He can't .... (Polite description)
   - He can't paint. He can't paint very well.

ب- اذا كانت الجملة الاولى تحتوي على (can't) والجملة الثانية تحتوي على (isn't) نضع بعدها (very good at) ثم نضيف (ing) للفعل الذي بعدها ليتحول الى اسم كما في هذه الامثلة :

1- She can't cook. She isn't .... (Make it more polite).
- She can't cook. She isn't very good at cooking.
2- She can't play tennis. She isn't ....(Polite description).
- He can't sing, He isn't very good at tennis.

ت- اذا وجدنا كلمة (bad) في الجملة الاولى فعند الاجابة لا نضيف (ing) للكلمة التي بعدها ونكتفي بكتابة (............. very good at) كما في الامثلة :

1. She's bad at football.
   - She's not .... (Make this sentence more polite)
2. He's bad English. He's not ....(Polite description)
   - He's bad English. He's not very good at English.

Expressing preference التعبير

Ex) I'd love to go to the beach.
Ex) I'd like to visit the museum.
Ex) would you like to play football.

Making suggestion الاقتراح



Ex) let's visit our cousins tonight.
Ex) Why not watch a film on TV?
Ex) I'd rather go to mall.

Making invitations and arrangements عمل الدعوات



1- Fatima (like) grapes. (Present simple)
- Fatima likes grapes.

2- The moon shines in the night. (Make question. Use: When)
- When does the moon shine?

3- Rana cooks chicken well. (Negative)
- Rana doesn't cook chicken well.

4- He is playing tennis. (Change into present simple)
- He plays tennis.

Past simple الماضي البسيط



1- I (watch) an interesting film last night. (Correct the verb)
- I watched an interesting film last night.

2- He went to school yesterday. (Negative)
- He didn't go to school yesterday.

3- They helped an old man cross the street. (Question)
- Did they help an old man cross the street?

4- Were you a waiter before? **No, (I wasn't, I weren't, you weren't)**

5- The hall was empty. (Make the sentence negative)
- The hall wasn't empty.

Comparative Superlative المقارنة والمفاضلة



1- long, longer, useful, more useful, little, less, hot, hotter, large, larger, lazy, lazier.
2- Short, shortest, thin, thinnest, happy, happiest, many, most.
3- My house is .... than yours. (Biggest, big, bigger)
4- Fatima is (more beautiful, beautiful, most beautiful) than Noor.
5- I am (good, better, best) at English than Huda.
6- This is the .... interesting book I have ever read. (More/most)
7- Lions are the .... animals in the wild. (Strongest, stronger, as strong as).
8- The sun is (farthest than/farther than) the moon.
9- Which is .... fastest living thing? (More, the, the most, a)
10- Planes are faster .... trains. (Than, the)
11- This is (than, a, the) most expensive camera the store.
12- My brother is (thin) than me. (Correct the adjective).
  - My brother is thinner than me.
13- she is the (interesting) student in the class. (Correct the adjective)
  - She is the most interesting student in the class.
14- Rana is slim, Nada is fat. (Use: than)
  - Rana is slimmer Nada is fat.
15- Chinese is difficult, English is easy. (Comparative degree)
  - Chinese is more difficult English is easy.
16- Ali is good at English, Firas is bad. (Comparative adjective)
  - Ali is better at English than Firas.





1- In the desert, a camel is more useful than a horse. (Use : as.....as)
  - In the desert, a horse is not as useful as a camel.
2- English is easier than Physics. (Use : as.....as)
  - Physics is not as easy as English.
3- Milk is better than tea. (Rewrite the sentence using : as.....as)
  - Tea is not as good as milk.



الجمل الشرطية Conditionals

معلومات عامة عن الجمل الشرطية

- تتكون الجمل الشرطية من اداة الشرط (**if**) التي تعني (اذا) وجملة فعل الشرط (التي تأتي بعد if مباشرة) وجملة جواب الشرط.
- الاداة (if) يمكن ان تأتي في البداية او الوسط.

First Conditional الحالة الأولى

If + فاعل + { مصدر / مصدر + s } + فاعل + will + مصدر + تكملة ...
فاعل + will + { مصدر / مصدر + s } + تكملة ... + if + فاعل + مصدر + تكملة ...
1- If you .... too many sweets. You will feel ill. (eat , will eat , ate)
2- If he (are, am, was, is) late for the work , the boss will be angry.
3-You .... on your test if you don't study. (Won't do well , don't do well)
4- Your sister will miss the bus if she .... get up soon. (Won't , don't)

Second Conditional الحالة الثانية

If + فاعل + فعل ماضي + تكملة, فاعل + *would* + مصدر + تكملة ...
فاعل + *would* + مصدر + تكملة ... + if + فاعل + فعل ماضي + تكملة ...
1- Salah would live in Jamal's house if Jamal (go) abroad to work. (Correct). • Salah would live in Jamal's house if Jamal went abroad to work.
2-If he made a lot of money. He (go) on holiday around the world. (Correct). • If he made a lot of money, he would go on holiday around the world.
3- He would start his own business if he (have) lots of money. (Correct) • He would start his own. Business if he had lots of money.



So , Neither استخدام

1- I am happy to see you again, ... am I. (So/Neither)	*So* + فعل مساعد + فاعل
2- I like sports car, so (do/did/does)	
3- They attended the meeting .... I. (So do/so did)	

1-I'm not afraid of rats. (Answer using "so/Neither") ○ Neither am I.	*Neither* + فعل مساعد مثبت + فاعل
2- I don't mind spiders. (Answer using "so/Neither") ○ Neither do I.	
3-We weren't at the party last night, neither.......... I.(did/am/do/was)	



Passive Voice المبني للمجهول

مفعول به + $\binom{is}{are}$ + $p.p$ + تكملة
1- Marsh Arabs grow some crops. (Passive voice) • Some crops are grown.
2- Falcons eat small animals and birds. (Passive voice) • Small animals and birds are eaten by falcons.
3- English (speak) all over the world. (Correct to make passive sentence) • English is spoken all over the world.
4- The flowers (water) by my mother every three days. (Correct to make passive) • The flowers are watered by my mother every three days.

المبني للمجهول لزمن الماضي البسيط : (موجود في اليونت السابع لكني اشرحه هنا ما دمنا نتحدث عن بقية صيغ المبني للمجهول في هذه الوحدة)

مفعول به + $\binom{was}{were}$ + $p.p$ + تكملة
1- The teacher corrected the mistakes. (Passive voice) • The mistakes were corrected by the teacher.
2- Somebody left these books in the classroom. (Passive voice) • These books were left in the classroom.
3- The email (send) yesterday. (Correct to make passive). • The e-mail was sent yesterday.
4-New waiters (employ) last week. (Correct to make passive) • New waiters were employed last week.

المبني للمجهول بوجود كلمة (can) :

مفعول به + $can\ be$ + $p.p$ + تكملة
1- We find the sand viper in hot. Dry countries. (Passive) The sand viper can be found in hot, Dry countries
2- We can see bats at night. (Passive voice) Bats can been seen at night.



زمن المستقبل Future

المستقبل بـ(will) : مصدر + تكملة + *will* + فاعل
1- She .... the Art college next year. (Has joined, was joined, will join)
2- The train will. (Leave, leaving, left, leaves) soon.
3-It will be very hot .... (Yesterday, every day, tomorrow)

المستقبل بـ(going to) : تكملة + مصدر + going to + (*is, am, are*) + فاعل
1- we (buy) a big house next week. (future : Use:going to) • We going to buy a big house next week.
2-He (is not going to / going to not) be a vet.
3- Layla (will / is going to) leave school as soon as possible because she hates it.
4-I'm going to .... a new language soon. (leaning, learn, to learn)



تعريف المهنة

... تكملة + (مصدر + *s*) + *is someone who* + اسم المهنة
1- Define a mechanic. (Use: work in a garage and repair cars) • A mechanic is someone who works in a garage and repairs cars.
2-Define a nurse. (Use: Work in a hospital and take cars of sick people) • A nurse is someone who works in a hospital and takes care of sick people.
3- A teacher is .... (Define) • A teacher is someone whoe teaches students.
4- Define a waiter • A waiter is someone who works for a restaurant and take people's order for.
5- A firefighter is : (Difine) • A firefighter is someone who puts fires and saves people's lives.



أدوات التعريف والتنكير Definite and Indefinite Articles

▪ نستخدم اداة التنكير (a) امام الكلمات التي تبدأ بصوت صحيح ونستخدم (an) امام الكلمات التي تبدأ بصوت علة. ونستخدم اداة التعريف (the) امام كل الانواع وحسب الشروط الاتية :

1) نستخدم ادوات التنكير (a ، an) عندما نتحدث عن اسم تتوافر فيه الشروط الثلاثة الاتية : (مفرد ، معدود ، غير محدد)
2) نستخدم ادوات التنكير امام اسماء المهن اذا كانت بصيغة المفرد.
3) نستخدم اداة التعريف (the) عندما نتحدث عن (شي محدد) او شيء (نذكره للمرة الثانية) في كلامنا.
4) نستخدم (the) امام الاسم الذي يوجد منه نوع واحد في ذلك المكان.
5) نستخدم (the) مع الاسم الذي يوجد منه نوع واحد في الكون.

1-I went to........London on........holidays.(Use: a,an,X or the to compelete the sentence)
- I went to X London on the holidays.

2-I do like (a,an,the , X) sightseeing, and (a,an,the , X) shoping was amazing.
3-There were no chairs, so we have to sit on .... floor. (a,an,the)
4-We live in (a,an,the) flat in (a,an,the) city centre.
5- Have you read (a,an,the) English book?

Relative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل

1- The old woman .... is sitting there is my grandma. (who, which, where).
2-the student, (which, where, who) is making a speech, Is my cousin.
3- A vet is someone (where, who, which) takes care of sick animals.
4-That's the dog .... frightened my little sister. (that, where, who)
5-I saw the car (who, which, where) hit the child.



أنواع الظروف ومواقعها في الجملة

1) ظروف الزمن (adverbs of time) : منها ما يكون محدد ويوضع في بداية الجملة او نهايتها
مثل :

Next, tomorrow, now, today, yesterday, last, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, after, before.

Ex) after school, I am going to have a swim.

▫ اما ظروف التكرار الاتية نضعها قبل الفعل الرئيسي :

Always, often, usually, sometimes, ever, never, generally.

Ex) I sometimes, go swimming.

2) ظروف المكان (adverbs of place) مثل :

Here, there, in the school, in the house, at the party, at the party, at the concert, on the table.

3) ظروف الحال (adverbs of manner) :

وهي توضح لنا كيفية حدوث الفعل وتوضع بعد الفعل او بعد المفعول به ، ان وجد :

Well, fast, hard, in a friendly way, by car, on foot.



slowly ، quickly، happily ، early، loudly ، quietly

Ex) they walked slowly.
Ex) they crossed the desert on foot.
Ex) He ran fast.
Ex) He spoke in a friendly way.

▪ اذا اجتمعت الظروف بأنواعها الثلاثة في الجملة :-

فيكون ترتيبها من جهة اليسار بهذا الشكل :

Manner حال	+	Place مكان	+	Time زمان

1- She received her son (at the airport/yesterday/happily), (Put in the correct order).

- She received her son happily at airport yesterday.

2-MY friend sang .... (At the concert well last night/ last night at the concert well/ well at the concert last night/ well last night at the concert)

3- I played .... (Happily in the house yesterday/yesterday in the house happily/ in the house happily yesterday).

4- Zainab shouted at her friend Sarah. (This morning in the class loudly/loudly in the class this morning/in the class loudly this morning/loudly this morning in the class)



Present perfect المضارع التام

المثبت	فاعل + $(has/have) + p.p +$ تكملة ...
المنفي	فاعل + $(hasn't/haven't) + p.p +$ تكملة ...
الاستفهام	$(has/have) +$ فاعل $+ p.p +$ تكملة ...

ظروف نستخدمها مع المضارع التام :

Ever, never, just, already, yet, since, for, so far

1) ever : تعني (هل سبق ان) نستخدمها في حالة السؤال ونضعها امام التصريف الثالث

Ex) Have you ever camped the desert ?

2) never : تعني (ابدا لم) تعتبر اداة نفي ونضعها امام التصريف الثالث.

Ex) I have never played tennis.

3) just : تعني (الان، قبل قليل ، تواً) تستخدم للتعبير عن وقوع الحد قبل فترة قصيرة جدا ونضعها ام التصريف الثالث:

Ex) Zainab has just got back for a holiday.

4) already : تعني (مسبقا) نستخدمها للتعبير عن وقوع حدث بزمن مبكر اكثر من المتوقع ونضعها امام التصريف الثالث او في نهاية الجملة.

Ex) I have already written my report.

5) yet : تعني (لحد الان) اذا كانت الجملة منفية، ونستخدمها لدلالة على عدم وقوع الحدث لحد لحظة الكلام.

Ex) I haven't finished my work yet.

6) since : تعني(منذ) نستخدمها لتحديد بداية الفترة الزمنية.

7) for : معناها (لمدة) نستخدمها لتحديد طول الفترة الزمنية.

Since	for
O'clock ساعة	Along time لفترة طويلة
Yesterday امس	Ages لفترة طويلة
Last الماضي	The last الاخير
1990, 2010 ارقام السنوات (التواريخ)	اجزاء الزمن ، مثل : Seconds, minute, hours, days, weeks, months, years
الاسماء الايام والاشهر Monday, April	
الاحداث والمناسبات	

1- I have been to France .... two months. (since/for)
2- She has lived in this town. (since/for) 1990.
3- My brother (be) in Egypt for two years. (Correct)
- My brother has been in Egypt for two years.

4- Haider has (break) his leg during the match. (Correct)
5- Have you (never/ever) eaten mushroom?

Apologize الاعتذار / الأسف

1) اذا وجدنا كلمة (late) نستخدم هذا التركيب : I'm sorry to be late.

2) احيانا نعطي جواب مختصر يكتب فقط باستخدام : I'm sorry اذا وجدنا الكلمات او العبارات الاتية :

(Sore, pain, headache, sick, knocked my bag, standing on my toe Did you bring the book I asked for?)

1- My stomach feels very sore. (Apologize)
- I'm sorry.

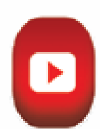
2-Hey! You just knocked my back on the floor. (Apologize)
- I'm sorry.

3) اذا كان معنى الجملة يدل على عدل سماع او عدم فهم ما قاله وتطلب منه ان يعيد كلامه نستخدم هذا التركيب : (عذر ؟ pardon?)

العلامات الدالة على هذه الفكرة في السؤال هي : Repeat , didn't understand , didn't get , didn't hear او نجد ان الجملة الاولى مكررة في السؤال .

1- Your teacher has said something you don't understand, you want him to repeat it.
- Pardon?

2- What do you say when you want someone to repeat what he has said?
- Pardon?




▪ العلامات الدالة في السؤال والتي من خلالها نعرف ان المطلوب هو (قبول الاعتذار) هي الكلمات الاتية :

(I'm sorry, respond to the apology, accept this apology)

والتراكيب المستخدمة لقبول الاعتذار هي :

(That's لا باس/حسنا - Never mind لا تهتم - Don't mention it لا عليك)

1- I'm sorry, I just dropped some water on your shoe. (Respond to this apology)
- Never mind.

2- I'm sorry for forgetting your birthday. (Pardon? / don't mention it)

3- The cake is a little dry. I'm sorry. (Accept this apology)
- That's Ok.

4- Sorry for being late. (Accept)
- That's Ok.





ترتيب كلمات لتكوين جمل

Put these words and phrases in order to make sentences:

1- The children, happily, played in the garden, all day.
- The children played happily in the garden all day.

2- In our house .... read, usually, after dinner, we, quietly.
- We usually read quietly in our house after dinner.

3- I, to the Emirates, travelled, in the holidays.
- I travelled by bus to the Emirates in the holidays.

4- Last night, played music, my brother, very, loudly shouted and my father angrily, at him.
- My brother played music very loudly last night and my father shouted angrily at him.

5- Hisham, patiently, had to wait, for a long time, at the hospital
- Hisham had to wait patiently at the hospital for a long time.

6-People usually, in London, to work, travel, by underground, who live.
- People who live usually travel to work by underground.

7-Carefully, homework, his, after supper, does, Manaf.
- Manaf does his homework carefully after supper.

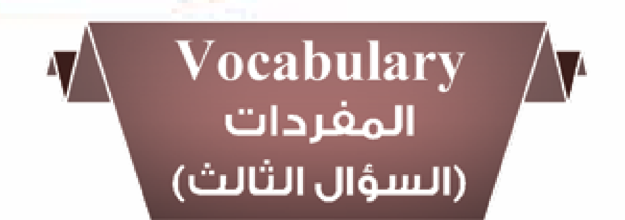
8- Starts, usually, 8 O'clock, finishes, and Jood, school, at 3O'clock.
- Jood usually starts at 8 O'clock and finishes at 3 O'clock.

9- in the park, I'm, in the evening, to walk, going .
- I'm going to walk in the park in the evening .

10- His homework, sometimes, in the morning, My brother, does
- My brother sometimes does his homework in the morning.

11- usually, get ready, I, for school, quickly, in the morning.
- I usually get ready for school quickly in the morning.

12-Slowly, this morning, My father, to school, drove.
- MY father drove slowly to school this morning.



Opposite المعاكسات

الكلمة	المعاكس	الكلمة	المعاكس
Young ، new	Old	Slowly	Fast/quickly
Fantastic	awful / terrible	Badly	Well
cheap	expensive	Comfortable	Uncomfortable
interesting	boring	In a friendly was	In an unfriendly was
beautiful	ugly	active	lazy
safe	dangerous	quiet	noisy
important	unimportant	clever	stupid
happy	sad	tall	short
modern	old-fashioned	thin , slim	fat
comfortable	uncomfortable	beautiful	ugly
Young ، new	Old	good	bad
Fantastic	awful / terrible	interesting	baring
cheap	expensive	friendly	unfriendly
interesting	boring	Opposite of wide	Narrow
beautiful	ugly	Cows	Cattle
safe	dangerous	Very old	Ancient
important	unimportant	Without mountains	Flat
happy	sad	Things that farmers grow	Crops
Lazy	hardworking	Things that a country produces and sells to other countries	Exports
quiet	noisy	Happily	Unhappily
bright	dark	A kind of glue	Gum
Happily	Unhappily		

Definition التعاريف

أسم التعريف	التعريف
Comedy	It tells a funny story.
Weather	information about sun, rain and temperature.
Quiz show	A question and answer program.
Talk show	Conversation between famous people.
Documentary	It gives information about one subject.
Bird of prey	A bird that hunt and kills other birds.
Dangerous	The opposite of safe.
Ride	Sit and travel on a horse or camel.
Falcon	The fastest bird in the world.
Crops	Rice and wheat, for example.
Adult	People who are not children.

- **Write words that match these definitions.**

1	It make cars, boats and plants moves.	An engine
2	Words and pictures to help sell thing.	Adverts
3	A person who helps others is	helpful
4	You can clean your teeth with this.	Toothbrush
5	Three or more people waiting in line.	Queue
6	Passengers	People in a car
7	Bounce	Moving up and down

- **Write words that match these definitions.**

1- Something you do in you spare time. ⟹ hobby
2- A funny book. Film or play. ⟹ comedy
3- Another word for a writer. ⟹ author
4- Activities like running, jumping and swimming. ⟹ sports
5- You go to one of these to hear someone sing or play music. ⟹ concert

التنقيط Punctuations

◘ الحرف الكبير (capital letter) :

نكتب الحرف الاول من الكلمة بشكل كبير في الحالات الاتية :

1) الحرف الاول من الكلمة الاولى في الجملة (بداية الجملة).
2) اسماء الاشخاص Ahmed , Ali , Zainab .
3) اسماء الايام والاشهر Monday , April .
4) اسماء المدن والدول والقارات Baghdad , Iraq , Asia.
5) اسماء الانهار والبحيرات والبحار والمحيطات The Red Sea , The Atlantic Ocean .
6) اسماء اللغات Arabic , English , French , Russian .
7) كلمة Yes , No .
8) الضمير (I) اينما جاء في الجملة .
9) مختصرات الالقاب Mr. , Miss. Dr. , Mrs. .

◘ علامة الاستفهام (question mark) :

1) في نهاية الجملة الاستفهامية التي تبدا بفعل مساعد او اداة استفهام.
2) قبل كلمة No ، yes.

Ex) Can you play tennis ? No, I Can't.
Ex) Are you busy? Yes, I'm.

◘ الفارزة (comma) :

1) في حالة التعداد (الاسم الاخير نضع قبله (and :

I met Ali , Zaid , Faris and Hassan.

2) في حالة اختصار (not) او اختصار الافعال المساعدة او (s) التملك نضع فارزة عليا.

Ex) I haven't finished yet.
Ex) He's a good boy.
Ex) Ali's father is a pilot.

3) اذا وجدنا اداة ربط مثل (if ، when ، because ، while) نضع فارزة بين الجملتين :

Ex) If you invite me, I will come.

◘ النقطة (full stop) :

Ex) I like football.

1) توضع في نهاية الجملة الخبرية التي تبدأ (بفاعل)
2) توضع في نهاية جملة الامر التي تبدا ب(فعل) وجملة النهي التي تبدأ ب(Don't)

Ex) Tidy your room.
Ex) don't stay up too late.

Words go together كلمات مع بعض

Have	Have a picnic, have a rest
Go	Go to the cinema, go shopping, go fishing.
Do	Do a hoppy
Kick	Kick a ball
Read	Read a story, read a book, read a newspaper, read a magazine, read a letter.
Score	Score a goal, score a point
Spend	Spend some time, spend the morning, spend the afternoon, spend the evening, spend the holiday, spend the weekend.
Watch	Watch TV, watch a game, watch a film
Win	Win a game
Borrow	Borrow a book
Write	Write a letter
Score	Goal
Win	Medal
Play	Tennis
Run	Race
Do	Gymnastics
Help	Help customers
Put out	Put out fires
Repair	Repair cars
Run	Run business
Save	Save lives
Take	Take orders for food
Take care of	Take care of sick people

الجنسيات والدول

Country الدولة	Nationality الجنسية	Country الدولة	Nationality الجنسية
Iraq العراق	Iraqi العراقي	Japan يابان	Japanese ياباني
Qatar قطر	Qatari قطري	Lebanon لبناني	Lebanese لبناني
Bahrain البحرين	Bahraini بحريني	India الهند	Indian هندي
Egypt مصر	Egyptian مصري	Spain اسبانيا	Spanish اسباني
Canada كندا	Canadian كندي	Britain بريطانيا	British بريطاني
Russia روسيا	Russian روسيا	America امريكيا	American امريكي
Australia استراليا	Australian استرالي	France فرنسا	French فرنسي

Story Time
(السؤال الرابع)

Lucky Customer الزبون المحظوظ

1- Describe Kareem's character.
- He is hardworking and quiet boy.

2- What is the name of the book Kareem wants to buy? Who was the poet?
- The book is called "Islands of salt". The poet was Al-Nawab.

3- What do you think the collection of poems "islands of salt" is about?
- About poor people who living on selling salt.

4- Why had Kareem been saving up for months?
- To buy the new book of Al-Nawab.

5- How many times had Kareem read Al-Nawab's poems? How did he find them?
- He had read them at least twice. He found them very interesting.

6- Why did Kareem's parent's. Friends and teachers all say that he was imaginative?
- Because he spent most of his free time reading or writing his own poems.

7- What was Kareem's dream?
- To be a famous poet.

8- Why was Kareem very surprised when everyone started clapping and cheering?
- Because he didn't know what was happening.

9- What was Kareem's big prize?
- Kareem's prize was that he would meet Al-Nawab.

10- Was Kareem the first to buy the latest book?
- No, he wasn't.

أشياء تحدث في الطبيعة لسبب
Things happen in natur for a reason

Write answers to those questions :

1- What dangers was the pregnant deer surrounded with?
- A hungry lion, a hunter and forest fire.

2- Which of the dangers faced by beer would you be most afraid of?
- The hungry lion.

3- What happened to each of the dangers faced by the deer?
- Lighting blinds the hunter whose arrow strikes the hungry lions.

4- How did the deer face the negative thoughts and the dangers?
- She focused on giving birth to her fawn and left the rest to God.

5- What's the moral lesson of the story?
- Do what you should do and leave the rest for God.

A powerfull lesson for everyine درس بليغ للجميع

Write answers to those questions :

1- What was the special offer of Al-Sabah newspaper?
- Two students can work as reporters on the paper in the summer holiday.

2- who was the lucky boy? How old was he?
- Salman Ahmed was the lucky boy, He was 15.

3- What did the editor say to the reporter?
- The editor said that he needs a reporter to write a report on a certain event.

4- What did Salman take with him on Tuesday?
- A notebook and Camera.

5- What did the special thing that attracted Salam attention?
- The arrival of a young boy with his old father in a wheelchair.

6- what did the boy buy his father?
- Some food.

7- Why was the boy's father dropping food on his shirt and trousers?
- Because he was week and old.

8- Did the costumers watch the old man with love and respect?
- No, they didn’t.

9- What did the son do when his father finished eating?
- He took him to the washroom.

10- How did the son feel when they come out of the washing room?
- He was proud and pleased.

11- What was the moral lesson that the son left behind?
- He left a lesson for every son and a hope for every father.

12- What did Salam do after asking the father and his son questions?
- He thanked the boy and kissed the man on his head.

Life is like a cup of coffee الحياة مثل فنجان قهوة

Write answers to these questions :

1- Who agreed to visit the old university professor?
- A group of Iraqi alumni.

2- Who is the professor?
- He Is an Indian lives in Hyderabad.

3- Where are the alumni from?
- Two from Al-Muthanna, two from Diyala, one from Tikrit and one from Thi Qar.

4- How did the alumni reach the professor's house?
- By rickshaw.

5- When the professor went to the kitchen. What did he return with?
- A large pot of coffee and an assortment of cups.

6- Why did the professor bring different cups for the coffee?
- To find out whether interested in the appearance or the content.

7- what is the moral lesson of the story?
- The happiest people don't have the best of everything.





Describing a friend وصف صديق

Write an email to a relative about your best friend. Write about his/her appearance and character.

From : Zaid
To : Ahmed
Hi Ahmed

There's a new guy in our class. He came to the school last week. He's Called Ali. He's really cool. He's good at a lot of things. He's really Hard working and knows a lot of math's, Science and English. He's Also sporty and good at football. He's was on my team and we won Easily. He's quite tall, with short, black straight hair. He's clever and Talkative. He's really Kind.

Invitation Graduation party دعوة حفلة تخرج

Hi

I've got two tickets for the school graduation party on Thursday. You Must come. The performances are always really good. It starts at 10 a.m. But we need to be there by 9:30 a.m. Let me know tomorrow so I can Give the ticket to someone else if you can't come.

Write about a TV program أكتب عن برنامج تلفزيوني

I watched a good program last night, it was really interesting Program About elephants and it also very funny, there were some Elephants and it also very funny, There were some elephants by a Pool and they were thirsty, there was a cameraman filming and a Reporter talking to the camera when one of the elephants blew Water into air, the cameraman and the reporter got very wet.

Russia روسيا

Russia is the largest country in the world, It has about 100,000 rivers. It Also has many lakes, Russia is known all over the world for it thinkers And artists the capital and largest city in Russia is Moscow, winter in Russia is very cold, Russia has a wide range of natural resources, it is One of the world's largest producer of oil, the head state is a president Elected by the people.

(تم بحمده)

تم اصدار المراجعة المركزة بالتعاون مع (دار الاعرجي – ملازم المرشد) .
وستشرح بالتفصيل على اليوتيوب وكذلك سيتم نشر نماذج اسئلة هي بمثابة استعداد للامتحان الوزاري على قناة الأستاذ وقناة ابن الدورة (بالتليجرام) .
وبعون الله القادم افضل في اكمال سلسلة تبسيط مادة الانكليزي للمراحل الاعدادية (الرابع العلمي – الخامس العلمي – السادس العلمي)

الطريق نحو التفوق يمر بملزمة المميز
بديل الكتاب هي المراجعة المركزة حيث هي منهج متكامل

هذهِ المراجعة شاملة للدورين (الأول والثاني)
وكذلك الامتحان التمهيدي لسنة 2020 (في حالة بقاء المنهج)

- نعتذر عن الاخطاء المطبعية غير المقصودة .

والله ولي التوفيق . . .

الأستاذ سجاد اركان

أسماء المكتبات في بغداد

الاسم	العنوان	الرقم
مكتبة الصباح	الاعظمية أبو حيدر	
مكتبة ريما	حي الجهاد بغداد	07901486119
مكتبة الاسكندرية	بغداد صليخ الجديد	07805460495
مكتبة عمار	الغزالية سوق النخلة	07805248242
المكتبة العربية	العامرية شارع العمل الشعبي	
مكتبة عمار	حي العامل قرب البيت الياباني	07817823636
مكتبة لايك همام	حي العامل	07714875122
مكتبة سرمد الاشقر	شارع الربيعي	07800010220
مكتبة عدنان	الحسينية	07712981225
مكتبة وصفي	بغداد الجديدة قرب جامع السامرائي	07716661530
مكتبة نور المصطفى	مدينة الصدر ، عادل	07901888091
مكتبة حسن المهندس	بغداد الجديدة	07706231625
مكتبة المهندسين (أحمد فوزي)	حي الجهاد ، حي الحسين مقابل السوق العصري	07709252120

مكتبة الأنيق	الحرية الأولى ، شارع مصور صلاح ، مجاور صوت الرعد للحاسبات	07736392510
مكتبة الجوهرة	المنصور ، مقابل مطعم الساعة ، قرب مجمع جنة الأسعار	07710515251
مكتبة الجوهرة (أمين)	البنوك ، نزلة الجسر الجديد	07705398481
مكتبة	الأسكان ، مجاور مستشفى الطفل ، قرب السيطرة	
مكتبة نور المعرفة	بغداد ، الحسينية ، قرب بوابة الحسينية	07714814203
مكتبة المثلث	الاعظمية ، شارع الضباط ، الحاج قيس أبو عبد الله	07507653345
مكتبة نافع	الدورة ، ميكانيك قرب الكنيسة	07710080741
مكتبة الربيع	الزعفرانية ، شارع البطل ، مجاور مطعم الربيع	
معهد الاوائل	الزعفرانية ، أستاذ احمد	07713290525
مكتبة امجد وعمر	بغداد	07818695644

معهد الأقمار	زيونة قرب دار الأزياء	
المستنصرية	قرب تقاطع باب المعظم شارع فلسطين	

ايفري دي	حي الخضراء مقابل اعدادية المتميزين	
كشكول	الحسينية شارع المكاتب	
اوراسية	السيدية مجمع 7 شقق	
الصباح (حيدر)	الأعظمية	
مكتبة مايا	راغبة خاتون	07901997185
مكتبة سوا	الشعب ، شارع الصحة	07713033927
النعيمي	الشعب حي سومر	07704509194
نزار	الصليخ ، قرب الجسر ، شارع التفاحة	07737864242
الفاضل	ام الكبر ، نهاية شارع الغزلان	07711015675
محمود	البنوك ، شارع الكنيسة	07716618823
الفهد	البلديات ، شارع الأمن العام	07712952397
الوركاء	حي العامل ، السوق الشعبي	07702628006
الوان	الدورة ، جمعية خير الله	07712393956
مكتبة الرتاج	الدورة ، شارع أبو طيارة ، مقابل ثانوية الدورة الاهلية للبنات	07804047014
الخزرجي	حي العدل ، شارع الأسواق المركزية	07902411520

الجوهرة (صلاح الشمري)	المنصور ، مقابل مطعم الساعة	07710515251
أحمد	الشعب ، شارع عدن قرب السيطرة	07702977066
كشكول	سبع أبكار ، سوق السمكة	07707188989
ضوء القمر	الدورة ، الجمعية	07714470035
سعودي	المشتل قرب كراج بعقوبة	07715777005 07733361889
المهند	حي العامل	
المولى	الشرطة الرابعة	07704777666
ميران القريشي	الدورة ، الطعمة	07701085261
أبو مهند	السيدية	
المكتبة العربية	العامرية	
النور أبو النور	الشعلة	
المنذري	الكاظمية	07709896033
العهد	مدينة الصدر	
أبو تبارك	بغداد الجديدة	
دار دور	بغداد شارع فلسطين – قرب المطعم الفلسطيني	

حيدر العامري	بغداد حي اور	
تدمر	بغداد البلديات الشارع العام	
مكتبة الأقصى	بغداد الدورة مقابل ثانوية نبخذ نصر	
اغادير	ساحة ميسلون الفلكة	07711124177
مكتبة كنوز	الاعظمية شارع سهام العبيدي	
مكتبة تبارك	الكاظمية المقدسة	
مكتبة الحاج استبرق	بغداد الاعظمية	
مكتبة أبو مريم	المنصور دور السود قرب سوق الأردن	
مكتبة أبو مصطفى	المنصور دور السود قرب أسواق المالكي نهاية الشارع المودي للسكة	
سيد رياض	جميلة	
مكتبة تفاحة	أبو غريب ، سامر	07801300200
مكتبة العربيه	بغداد العامرية شارع العمل الشعبي مقابل جامع الحسنين	
مكتبة الاماني	بغداد-الحرية-دور نواب الضباط-اسامه	07704560438
مكتبة المصطفى	الحرية الاولى-قرب العيادة الشعبية-	

أسماء المكتبات في المحافظات

الاسم	العنوان	الرقم
مكتبة بيروت	الموصل شارع النجفي ، قاسم أبو يحيى	07710417110
المكتبة العربية	الموصل المجموعة الثقافية الجامعة مقابل النفق ، أشرف	07703002424
مكتبة أوف آي	الموصل الجانب الايسر ، بلال غانم	07721295154 07508462776
مكتبة الفجر	الموصل ، حي القادسية الثانية ، سامر	07511798067
مكتبة الشباب	بيجي الشارع الرئيسي	
مكتبة معتز	الموصل	07701727822
مكتبة شمس	الموصل	07510332312
مكتبة عدنان الحاج بريهمي	الرميثة السماوة	07829550317
مكتبة الجامعة	الرميثة ، احمد	07830750424
مكتبة الغدير	البصرة علي حياوي	07804893001
مكتبة المربد	البصرة عشتار ساحة ام البروم المكتبات	07801093501
مكتبة الدعاء	البصرة ، حسين	07822267790

مكتبة الوجدان	بصرة ، احمد غني	07705696929
مكتبة الجذور		
مكتبة الطلبة	القرنة ، أبو عمار	07700342912
مكتبة نور الزهراء	القرنة ، سيد علي	07703277441
مكتبة الجامعة	البصرة ، أبو حيدر	
مكتبة سيد احمد زويد	الشطرة	07830831056
مكتبة الوطن	الشطرة ، سيد مهند	07830898766
مكتبة المستقبل	الشطرة ، سيد مظفر	07719827455
مكتبة علي نوري	الشطرة	07803364615
المكتبة العلمية	البصرة ، حسين	07800107469
مكتبة الساحل	البصرة	07733382313
مكتبة ثامر	المسيب	07731870070
قرطاسية المنتظر	المسيب ، أبو حيدر	07706324112
قرطاسية المدرسة	المسيب ، أبو سيف	07726022061
مكتبة ياسين	الصويرة	07807170745
مكتبة علوش	الصويرة	

مكتبة ديوان	تكريت الشارع الرئيسي ، سعد	07706630091
مكتبة الجواهري	الصويرة	07821800900
مكتبة عمار صبيح	تكريت شارع 40	07701996935
مكتبة فاروق	تكريت شارع ناحية العلم	0771831462
مكتبة قرطبة	تكريت ، الضلوعية ، بلد قرب مدرسة قرطبة الابتدائية ، عثمان بابان	07707930280
مكتبة الشروق	تكريت شارع 40	07702632812
مكتبة قرطبة	تكريت-الضلوعية-بلد قرب مدرسة قرطبة-عثمان	07707930280
مكتلة المهندس	تكريت-حي القادسية-فراس	07722215999
مكتبة الشروق	سامراء ، الشارع الرئيسي السوق	07702632812
مكتبة التقى	بلد	
مكتبة الحسن	بلد	
مكتبة الجوهرة	بلد ، رسول	
مكتبة علي وهاب	ناحية القاسم	0780159917
مكتبة الاحسان	ناحية القاسم	07809885012
مكتبة اثير	بعقوبة حي المعلمين	07711147502

مكتبة زين العابدين	بعقوبة الشارع العام ، عيسى	07706278861
مكتبة مالك	بعقوبة	
مكتبة المهيمن	ديالى–بلدروز–الشارع العام–مجاور ثانوية النبراس الاهليه	07816078206
مكتبة الهيثم	الكوت	
مكتبة البتول		07724414944 07726515564
مكتبة الحسن	الكوت	
مكتبة ابن الرشد	الكوت–المشرق	07719000244 07819000244
مكتبة امنة إسماعيل	العزيزية	07802883696
مكتبة علم الدين	العزيزية	07717648659
مكتبة رائد	العزيزية	
مكتبة المتنبي	الديوانية	07822161257
مكتبة رائد الجشعمي	الديوانية الشارع العام	07827274717
مكتبة مجيد شاكر الحلاوي	الديوانية	07801235091
مكتبة الصقور	الديوانية ، احسان	07801170249

مكتبة حيدر جبار	الديوانية	07808451516
مكتبة حسين الحلاوي	الديوانية	07801089423
مكتبة النهرين	الديوانية ، عامر	07801574901
مكتبة علي عبد الأمير	عفچ الديوانية	07815372239
مكتبة الاديب	الديوانية	07827275849
مكتبة خليل حمادة	الديوانية ، أبو نبيل	07724139170
مكتبة الخفاجي	طويريج الولاية	07706830112
مكتبة سيد مهند الاعرجي	النجف الاشرف	07502532830
مكتبة دعاء الخير	النجف الاشرف ، منذر البغدادي أبو تقى	07803420802
مكتبة النرجس	النجف الاشرف	07802674711
مكتبة النجف الاشرف	حمودي	
مكتبة صباح كميل	الحي واسط	07803059690
قرطاسية احمد شكر	الطوز ، احمد	07719636847
مكتبة أبو انس	الطوز ، أبو انس	07701971663
مكتبة فراس	السماوة شارع المحافظة ، أبو فراس	07802505436
مكتبة كنوز الفرات العربي	السماوة ، أستاذ علاء	07733981220

مكتبة الحرية	السماوة الخضر	07807592900
مكتبة سعد الحاج عزيز	السماوة	07804055805
مكتبة الساعة	الحلة ، أبو ياسر	07702685844
مكتبة المصطفى	الحلة ، الحمزة الغربي ، حسين سلمان ، مقابل مصرف الرافدين ، حسين	07807508631
مكتبة الحنين	السماوة ، حيدر	07733980149
مكتبة القلم العربي	السماوة ، شارع مصرف الرشيد	07811464551 07825673625
مكتبة البسملة	السماوة-حي المعلمين-السيد محمود عزيز الحمداني	
مكتبة أبو محمد	ناحية الحمزة الغربي	07724208685
مكتبة حازم عبد الكريم	الناصرية ، اسعد	07807418980
مكتبة الفجر	الناصرية-ناحية الفجر-كريم	07711585062
مكتبة صباح	جلولاء ، ديالى	07702436744
مكتبة المهيمن	ديالى ، بلدروز ، الشارع العام ، مجاور ثانوية نبراس الامل الاهلية للبنات	07816078206
مكتبة المجتبى	كربلاء المقدسة شارع الامام العباس	07817272371

مكتبة دار السلام	كربلاء المقدسة	07736090025
مكتبة القبس	كربلاء المقدسة ، احمد	07801004015
مكتبة الامامين	كربلاء المقدسة شارع العباس	07801008891
مكتبة زيد	كربلاء المقدسة	07801177303
مكتبة المهندس	كربلاء المقدسة ، مقابل الجامعة	07700809833
مكتبة الزوراء	كربلاء المقدسة ، عمار	07707771731
مكتبة أبو علي الاسدي	طويريج	07825096660
مكتبة حامد عبد علي	قلعة سكر	07711104668
مكتبة مازن	العمارة ، الأستاذ مهدي	07705505766
معرض الكتاب	العمارة ، سيد علي	07801554677 07709098997
مكتبة المهند	العمارة ، مهند	07705420889
مكتبة العمارة	مجمع القلم 1 قطاع 30 ، أبو نور	07712529427
مكتبة الملزمة	العمارة ، شارع بغداد	07707319377
المكتبة العلمية	ميسان–المجر الكبير – حي المعلمين	
مكتبة السماح	الناصرية ، محمد بكوري	07801057835

07822876688	الرفاعي ، احمد	مكتبة احمد شهاب
07801790976	الرفاعي	مكتبة دجلة
07723847457	الرفاعي	مكتبة سومر
07816866616	الرفاعي	مكتبة محمد الكراوي
07831903648	الحلة ، سيد نور	مكتبة حليم
07802604465	الحلة ، أبو محمد	مكتبة ذكريات
07802855118	الحلة ، أبو عادل	مكتبة السفير
07802767474	الحلة ، أبو علي	مكتبة التاج
07813289431	الحلة ، باب الحسين	مكتبة الدعاء
	الحلة ، أبو إيهاب	مكتبة الازدهار
07706085148	الحلة ، زيد	مكتبة الفرات
	الدجيل	مكتبة فراس
	الدجيل	مكتبة ريسان
07830000942	الرمادي شارع السينما ، أبو بلال	مكتبة بغداد
07901169124	الرمادي شارع المحافظة ، عبد السميع	مكتبة الرمادي
	الرمادي قرب الجامعة	مكتبة وليد شاهر
07810217000	الرمادي الشارع الرئيسي ، أبو إبراهيم	مكتبة الشروق

مكتبة دار المجد	الفلوجة ، جاسم	07725213215
مكتبة الرصافي	الفلوجة ، حي الشرطة ، شارع الاكارم قرب جامع التوفيق ، احمد	07818100788
مكتبة ام القرى	الفلوجة حي الشرطة مقابل طيبة مول–مصطفى	07830019999
مكتبة الفرات	كركوك ، محمد	07701334999
مكتبة الاخاء	كركوك ، عصمت	07701344400
مكتبة الاخوين	كركوك ، فكرت	07701301700
مكتبة المهند	كركوك ، مهند	07701272787
مكتبة الطالب	كركوك ، أبو ابراهيم	07701342514
مكتبة دار الفجر	كركوك يعرب	07701512306
مكتبة الاخوة	كركوك	07701340930
مكتبة البركة	الطوز –كركوك–	07703546895
قرطاسية الحاج علي	كركوك ، شارع المحاكم ، تحت بناية محاكم القديمة	07719049333